CLEAN VERSION OF REPLACEMENT PARAGRAPHS

Page 3, paragraph starting at line 26.

A3

In operation, oscilloscope **130** acquires a signal and determines if the signal has passed or failed the mask test. This sequence is then repeated N times, for example, sixty-three times, to check each channel of line card **110**. Multiplexer **120** and oscilloscope **130** are under control of a GPIB controller **140**. GBIB controller **140** may be a microprocessor, microcomputer, or a dedicated ASIC controller, having GPIB (general purpose interface bus) control capability. In the apparatus of FIGURE 1, only one channel at a time is tested against the mask. Therefore, GPIB CONTROLLER **140** must send sixty-three separate switching control commands to MULTIPLEXER **120**. If settling time is required after each multiplexer switch selection, then the total time for testing the entire LINE CARD **110** increases accordingly. Understandably, speed in testing of multi-channel line cards is of critical importance to the telecom industry.

Page 6, paragraph starting at line 7.

A4

FIGURE 4 shows two parts of a typical telecom mask **410, 420** displayed on a display screen of an oscilloscope. Controller **230** of FIGURE 2 draws the telecom mask into display memory. It is drawn as a series of polygons (e.g. trapezoids) defined by a series of stored X-Y points. The telecom mask may be drawn into either of two memory planes depending upon its ultimate purpose. If the purpose is simply to view the telecom mask, or to move it about the screen, then it is drawn into VECTOR PLANE **354**. However, if the purpose is to perform a comparison with waveform data as in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/602,575 entitled A TEST AND MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT HAVING TELECOMMUNICATIONS MASK TESTING CAPABILITY WITH AN AUTOFIT TO MASK FEATURE, (Letts), (herein incorporated by reference) then the telecom mask is drawn into the GS PLANE **352**. This is required because the rasterizer must have access to both the waveform data and the telecom mask data in order to detect violations (i.e., make a collision determination) between the two, as the pixels are being drawn into GS PLANE **352** of RASTER MEMORY **350**.

Page 6, paragraph starting at line 21.

A5

Referring to FIGURE 4, a display screen **400** of a digital oscilloscope, or the like, has displayed thereon, a telecom mask having an upper portion **410** and a lower portion

420. Each of upper portion **410** and lower portion **420** comprises individual segments composed of polygons (e.g., trapezoids).

Page 6, paragraph starting at line 25.

Assume that an AUTOSET TO MASK feature has placed telecom mask **410, 420** on the display screen (written it into RASTER MEMORY **250**) and has acquired and adjusted waveforms **430, 440, 450, and 460** to nominal values. A portion of the AUTOFIT TO MASK function (referred to above) now takes control, and prevents decay of any pixel data in the mask area (so that the mask does not have to be continually redrawn).